

Nov. 13.

INGOMAR MAKES QUICK TRIPS

In Again Today From Cape Shore With 75,000 Pounds Fresh Fish.

There was but one fare from off shore here this morning, sch. Ingomar from the Cape Shore bringing 75,000 pounds of fresh fish.

Sch. Edith Silveria arrived from Boston with 10,000 pounds of hake which sold to split and sch. Frances V. Sylvia from the shore with 10,000 pounds of fresh fish.

The gill netters landed over 200,000 pounds of fish yesterday, mostly haddock, the greater part of which sold to the splitters to salt. Among the high liners were steamers Bethulia, 20,000 pounds; Ethel, 14,000 pounds; Evelyn H., 13,000 pounds; Philomena, Gertrude T. and Venture, 12,000 pounds each.

The torchers did little or nothing last night, the total receipts of herring being about 10 barrels.

Today's Arrivals and Receipts.

The arrivals and receipts in detail are:

- Sch. Frances V. Sylvia, shore, 10,000 lbs. fresh fish.
- Sch. Edith Silveria, via Boston, 10,000 lbs. hake.
- Sch. Melissa Enos, shore, 6350 lbs. fresh pollock.
- Sch. Ingomar, Cape Shore, 75,000 lbs. fresh fish.
- Str. Ethel, gill netting, 14,000 lbs. fresh pollock.
- Str. Philomena, gill netting, 12,000 lbs. fresh pollock.
- Str. Evelyn H., gill netting, 13,000 lbs. fresh pollock.
- Str. Alice, gill netting, 5000 lbs. fresh pollock.
- Str. Eagle, gill netting, 4000 lbs. fresh pollock.
- Str. Anna T., gill netting, 9500 lbs. fresh pollock.
- Str. Bethulia, gill netting, 20,000 lbs.
- Str. Gertrude T., gill netting, 12,800 lbs. fresh pollock.
- Str. F. S. Willard, gill netting, 11,200 lbs. fresh pollock.
- Str. Prince Olaf, gill netting, 8000 lbs. fresh pollock.
- Str. Gelsa, gill netting, 10,000 lbs. fresh pollock.
- Str. Mindora, gill netting, 5200 lbs. fresh pollock.
- Str. Margaret D., gill netting, 9900 lbs. fresh pollock.
- Sch. George E. Fisher, gill netting, 5800 lbs. fresh pollock.
- Sch. Ella G. King, Plymouth, salt herring.
- Steamer Quoddy, gill netting, 10,000 lbs. fresh pollock.
- Steamer Mary L., gill netting, 5800 lbs. fresh pollock.
- Sch. Medomak, gill netting, 7000 lbs. fresh pollock.
- Steamer Rough Rider, gill netting, 8000 lbs. fresh pollock.
- Steamer Venture, gill netting, 12,000 lbs. fresh pollock.
- Torchers, 10 bbls. fresh herring.

Vessels Sailed.

- Sch. Benjamin A. Smith, haddocking.
- Sch. Francis J. O'Hara, Jr., haddocking.

TODAY'S FISH MARKET.

Salt Fish

- Trawl bank cod, large, \$4.25; medium, \$3.75; snappers, \$2.75.
- Handline Georges codfish, large, \$5.50 per cwt.; medium, \$4.62 1-2; snappers, \$3.25.
- Eastern halibut codfish, large, \$4.50; mediums, \$3.75; snappers, \$3.
- Dory handlining codfish, large, \$4.50; medium, \$4.12 1-2; snappers, \$3.50.
- Georges halibut codfish, large, \$4.50; mediums, \$4.
- Drift codfish, large, \$4.25; mediums, \$3.62 1-2.
- Cusk, large, \$2.25; mediums, \$1.75; snappers, \$1.25.
- Pollock, \$1.50.
- Hake, \$1.50.
- Haddock, \$1.50.
- Large salt mackerel, \$26.50 per bbl.; small, \$16.25 and \$19 per bbl. for fare lot.
- Fledged halibut, 10c per lb.
- Fresh Fish.**
- Haddock, \$1.10 per cwt.
- Eastern cod, large, \$2.10; medium, \$1.75; snappers, 75c.
- Western cod, large, \$2.15; mediums, \$1.80.

All codfish not gilled 10c per 100 pounds less than the above.
 Hake, \$1.15.
 Cusk, large, \$1.30; mediums, \$1; snappers, 50c.
 Dressed pollock, 80c; round, 70c.
 Bank halibut, 18c lb. for white, 15c per lb. for gray.
 Fresh mackerel, 30c for large, 20c for medium.
 Fresh herring, \$1 per bbl. to salt; \$2 per bbl. for bait

Nov. 13.

SAW SCHOOLS OF MACKEREL

Between Halibut Point and Isle of Shoals Last Night.

Sch. M. Madeline, Capt. Roland Brewer, which got such fine hauls of mackerel off Rockport, Sunday and Monday nights, is in again today with another fine catch, 1456 big fish in count. Capt. Brewer reports seeing mackerel schools last night between Halibut Point and Isle of Shoals, which is certainly good news. The captain says he believes there are a lot of mackerel in that vicinity.

The other netting arrivals at Rockport this morning are sch. Juliette with 158 fresh mackerel and sleep On Time with 150 fresh mackerel. At Pigeon Cove today is sch. N. A. Rowe with 800 fresh mackerel. Sales at 20 cents.

Portland Fish Notes.

Schooner Bernie and Bessie, which left here about a fortnight since to join the fleet of netters engaged in mackereling at the westward, returned Monday. The schooner did as well as any of the fleet, but the skipper says none of them made any money. On her way home the crew made a catch of 75 large mackerel off the Cape Elizabeth lightship, the first that have been found there for a number of days. It is possible in the event of continued warm weather that during the coming moonlight nights quite a catch may yet be made, although the chances are against it.

The steamer Elthier, which has been engaged in catching herring this fall has been hauled up at Central wharf for the winter. The Per was due last evening from Boothbay and will also be taken out of commission until the late winter.

More sardine herring were landed here Monday than on any other one day this season. The Survey had 49 barrels, the Gladys five and the Hermy 10 barrels. All were placed in the freezers of the Central Wharf Cold Storage company.

Fish arrivals reported Monday were the Topsail Girl, 25,000; Fanny Reed, 10,000; Martha E. McLain, 2000; Iceland, 2000. Haddock are more plentiful than they have been, and are of excellent quality.

In the past six weeks, since the shore fishing began, sch. Lochinvar has stocked \$4600. Of that amount, each of the crew of 12 men shared \$214 net, a record that cannot be approached by any vessel around here and by but very few on the whole coast. From the first of the year up to September 25, when the shore fishing again began, the crew shared \$916 apiece, so that they will do better than a thousand dollars a month before the year is out.

Salt Mackerel Imports.

A somewhat improved demand for imported mackerel is noted, says the Fishing Gazette. Norways are in fair demand, with prices about steady. Irish mackerel is somewhat easier. The last official report on Norwegian states that the catch up to October 19 yielded 48,520 barrels salted for export, compared with 50,269 barrels to same date in 1911 and 76,927 barrels for the same period of 1910. The fisheries were considered closed for the season as at October 19. For the week ending that date the fishing was 994 barrels, against 24 in 1911 and 302 in 1910.

The imports of salt mackerel at Boston for three days last week were 966 barrels and 300 tierces, and the total imports to date at that port are quoted as 15,942 barrels against 14,717 barrels at the same time last year. The Liverpool report on salt mackerel for the week to October 26 gave the shipments as 4,285 barrels to date 1911 autumn, 31,467 barrels; 1912 autumn, 12,482 barrels, and 1912 Norway, 6,177 barrels. For week in November 2 the shipments were 2200 barrels count 300 to 350 and fishing was reported as fair.

A correspondent at Cleggan, on the Galway coast in Ireland, states that the mackerel fishing in that section has been very poor this season, and that there has been unfavorable weather generally during October. The fish taken averaged about 380 to 420 to the 200-lb. barrel, but lately the average is nearer 360. On the other hand, recent reports from Dingle state that the fishing there has been very good.

Nov. 14.

30 CTS. POUND FOR HALIBUT

Other Ground Fish Also Brought Good Prices at T Wharf.

T wharf's grist since yesterday consists of 20 fares, three of the arrivals being mackerel netters which landed 4220 fresh mackerel in count.

Tomorrow being fish day, trade in all grades of ground fish was good. The off shore crafts in with the largest hauls are schs. Lucania with 54,000 pounds of haddock and cod; Frances P. Mesquita, 71,000 pounds; Onato, 40,000 pounds; Vanessa, 36,000 pounds; Laverna, 42,000 pounds; steamer Surf, 35,000 pounds.

The Eliza A. Benner arrived yesterday afternoon with 2500 fresh mackerel, while the Tecumseh and Two Brothers were in this morning with 220 and 1500 fish in count. The dealers were offering 23 cents and 17 cents each for them.

Haddock brought \$3.50 to \$4.10 a hundred pounds; large cod, \$4.50 to \$5.50; market cod, \$2.50 to \$3; hake, \$1 to \$2. A few hundred pounds of halibut landed by the fleet sold at 30 cents a pound, right through.

Boston Arrivals.

- The fares and prices in detail are:
- Sch. Mary Silveria, 14,000 haddock, 2000 cod, 9000 hake.
- Sch. W. H. Rider, 9000 pollock.
- Sch. Eva Ayina, 4000 pollock.
- Sch. Eliza Benner, 2500 fresh mackerel.
- Sch. Matthew S. Greer, 6000 haddock, 1400 cod, 6000 hake.
- Str. Surf, 33,000 haddock, 1200 cod
- Sch. Frances P. Mesquita, 45,000 haddock, 13,000 cod, 13,000 hake, 300 halibut.
- Sch. James W. Parker, 15,000 haddock, 3000 cod, 10,000 hake.
- Sch. Onato, 17,000 haddock, 5000 cod, 17,000 hake.
- Sch. Vanessa, 18,000 haddock, 2000 cod, 16,000 hake, 100 halibut.
- Sch. Frances S. Grueby, 18,000 haddock, 400 cod, 10,000 hake.
- Sch. Laverna, 15,000 haddock, 5000 cod, 22,000 hake, 100 halibut.
- Sch. Terra Nova, 16,000 haddock, 4000 cod, 10,000 hake, 400 halibut.
- Sch. Olive F. Hutchings, 12,000 haddock, 1000 cod, 4000 hake.
- Sch. Eva and Mildred, 600 haddock, 2000 cod, 500 hake.
- Sch. Mettacommet, 8000 pollock.
- Sch. Lillian, 4500 cod.
- Sch. Tecumseh, 220 fresh mackerel.
- Sch. Two Brothers, 1500 fresh mackerel.
- Sch. Lucania, 24,000 haddock, 30,000 cod.
- Haddock, \$3.50 to \$4.10 per cwt.; large cod, \$4.50 to \$5.50; market cod, \$2.50 to \$3; hake, \$1 to \$2; halibut 30 cents for white and fresh mackerel 23 cents and 17 cents each.

Nov. 14 ✓
TO BUILD THREE STEAM TRAWLERS

Contracts for immediate work amounting to more than \$500,000 have just been signed by the Fore River Shipbuilding Company of Quincy. One item in the contracts, consisting of three steam trawlers, must be completed within six months. The steam fishing vessels are for the Bay State Fish Company.

Fulton Fish Market Notes.

The fish industry was seriously affected during the last week because of the heavy rain on Thursday, says the Fishing Gazette. Buying in both the fresh and salt water fish markets was light, and despite the fact that prices in nearly every case were extremely low, but little stock was moved.

Haddock was very low in price, with the exception of Thursday and Friday, when the quotation was five cents. Earlier in the week the price varied, two and one-half to three and one-half cents being the quotations.

Halibut was somewhat scarce and sold at fourteen cents during the entire week. Prices will likely be lower during the coming week, as three carloads are known to be on the way here, and more are expected. Eastern halibut brought seventeen to eighteen cents.

The supply of hake was somewhat short, prices being three and one-half to four and one-quarter cents per pound.

There were two trips of codfish, the total being 4200 fish, or about 35,000 pounds. Market cod sold at four to seven cents, the high figure ruling on Thursday. Steak cod was scarce on that day, the quotation being twelve cents per pound. On Wednesday sales were made at ten to eleven cents, while earlier in the week and on Friday the price was eight to ten cents.

Mackerel sold at thirty-five cents up to Friday, when twenty-eight cents was the price.

Tinker mackerel during the first part of the week sold at \$16 to \$17 per barrel. There were none to be had from Wednesday to Friday.

Pensacola Arrivals.

Smack arrivals at Pensacola last week had fairly good trips of red snappers. Those for E. E. Saunders & Co. were: Wallace McDonald, 11,525 lbs. red snappers; Sea Em, 5025 lbs. red snappers, 630 lbs. groupers; Lettie G. Howard, 15,740 lbs. red snappers, 6350 lbs. groupers; the Caviar went to the Mobile (Ala.) market with 17,150 lbs. red snappers and 11,200 lbs. of groupers; the Clara M. Littlefield had 12,145 lbs. red snappers, 11,000 lbs. groupers; Ida M. Silva, 14,010 lbs. red snappers, 7700 lbs. groupers; Lottie S. Haskins, 15,025 lbs. red snappers, 5765 lbs. groupers; Dorothy, 26,500 lbs. red snappers, 14,300 lbs. groupers; Cavalier, 8750 lbs. red snappers; 4300 lbs. groupers. The Warren Fish Co. reported: Emma Jean, 14,120 lbs. red snappers, 3000 lbs. groupers; Alcam, 23,055 lbs. red snappers, 2835 lbs. groupers; Galatea, 7305 lbs. red snappers, 1410 lbs. groupers; Mincola, 18,206 lbs. red snappers, 6500 lbs. groupers; Altheo Franklin, 6605 lbs. red snappers, 4810 lbs. groupers.

Another New One.

A handsome tern schooner was launched at Liverpool, N. S., on Tuesday of last week. The vessel was built by Mayor Mulhall for William Duff, of Lunenburg, Capt. Hibbert Wamback, and others, of Parks Creek. Mr. Mulhall retaining an interest in it. The vessel's name is Carrie Wamback. Her length is 130 feet, width 27 feet, depth 10 feet 6 inches. The craft is intended for the West India trade in the winter and for fishing during the summer months. Robie McLeod was the master builder, and the craft is considered the finest ever built there.

Scallops Scarce.

Scallop fishermen in Buzzard's Bay and other sections about Cape Cod are not meeting with ordinary success thus far this year in finding this shellfish and they threaten, unless there are violent gales along the coast within a short time it will not pay to search much longer this season.

According to the New Bedford (Mass.) "Times," many New Bedford and Fairhaven fishermen have already given up scalloping, not having been able to find any, and are storing their dredges.

November 14

The "DEVIL" OF

(Copyrighted by Author.)

SOME favored few sportsmen of the deep hold in supreme disdain their brotcher sportsmen of the land, who talk about "big game hunting" in the wilds of Darkest Africa, or, in fact, any other known region where so-called "big game" exists. What do elephants, or lions, or the hard-hided "hippo," all of which may be dispatched by one properly placed rifle ball amount to when compared with the sea monster whose expanse of flaps from tip to tip is much greater than any other animal in existence; whose weight has been reported to be ten thousand pounds or over?

What sort of feeling do you imagine would rapidly rush up your spine and settle about your "innerds," if on some dark night, while in an open boat off the southern coast of North Carolina, or Florida Gulf, your eyes should suddenly light on the dark body of a creature, twenty-five feet in width, flapping his enormous "wings" up and down near the surface of the water just ahead of your craft? Your feelings could not well be described, but more than likely terra firma would look about as pleasing to you as anything you could imagine just about that time.

The enormous animal you saw, we will suppose, once provided the victim for the most exciting and dangerous "sport" which was ever entered into by man on the surface of the great waters.

The "Devil-fish," or "Sea-devil," as it is variously termed, belongs to the order of rays, and enjoys the dis-

function of being the largest member of the order. Its scientific name is *Manta birostris* the latter word meaning two-beaked, from which it also gets its name "Devil." The devil-fish is common in tropical American waters, and has been observed as far north as Cape May. At the time of the breeding season, when it is seen occasionally at the water's surface, it furnishes the rarest of sport for those who know how to tackle it—and "live" to fight another day.

One tale is as follows: A certain professor was very much wrapped up in his studies for the discovery of perpetual motion; he also possessed a strong desire to capture one of those devil-fishes which he had been told so much about. One fine day he quietly hired a boat and outfit, and was rowing along very peacefully some distance out from shore, when to his astonishment and delight a long-looked-for surprise was in store for him—a real, live devil-fish was sunning himself but a few yards to his "port" side as the heavy craft glided along through the quiet waters. The professor forgot all about "perpetual motion" for the time being and with all haste made for the creature who apparently was basking in the sunny water. In a few moments his boat was gliding right on the great fish and the athletic figure of the professor posed for a moment in the bow of the boat with harpoon raised for the drive. It was the unexpected which so often happens—for he hardly dared to imagine that he could really hit the creature—and he had the thrilling experience of seeing his

harpoon strike and stick fast in the huge brown back of his victim, who immediately plunged away at great speed, carrying many feet of line out of the boat before the amazed professor realized what was happening. When he realized the situation he quickly made fast a part of the line to a cleat in the bow. His experience was rapidly changing from one of mere interest to one of fear and appreciation of danger! The ride was much more lively than he had bargained for and his nerve was about to "go back on him" as he looked about for some other small boat within hailing distance. The amusing part of the affair was reserved for the acquaintances of Professor Jones, who had gathered on the shore to behold the sight of a boat being driven through the water at a brisk rate with no apparent means of locomotion, as the rope could not be seen from the shore.

The excitement on shore grew more intense when finally one friend of the professor, who was acquainted with

friends, who were more interested in Jones' studies than any prize he might gain in the way of capturing a real devil-fish.

One illustration shows a top view of one of these "Ox-horned Rays," or devil-fishes, whose expanse of flaps from tip to tip has been known to reach from eighteen to thirty feet, and whose body thickness varies from three to five or more feet. The various weights of specimens captured have been from two to five or more tons.

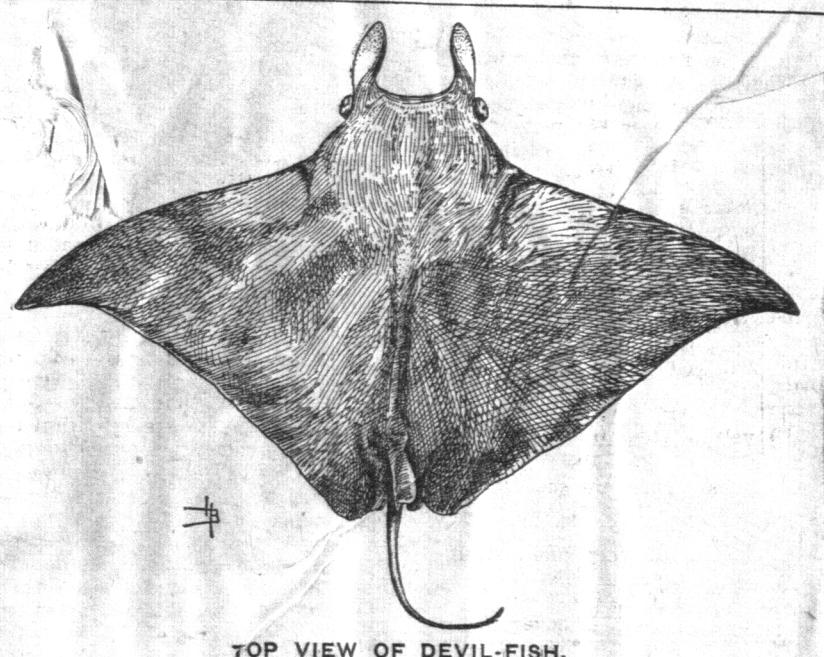
The two horns attached to the head are movable, and are used as feeding arms, pressing very tight against the mouth any object intended for "the interior department," the mouth of which, according to the writer, has a capacity capable of receiving "two aldermen abreast."

The mouth is provided with about one hundred small paved teeth in the lower jaw, while the upper jaw is entirely toothless.

The enormous flaps, or wings, of this gigantic animal of the sea make



HARPOONING A DEVIL-FISH.



TOP VIEW OF DEVIL-FISH.

his earnest studies of late, shouted out with great glee: "Jones has discovered perpetual motion!" The kind of motion Jones had "discovered" was at that very moment becoming so very serious to him that he ended it straightway by severing the line with a sharp hatchet, which he had fortunately spied in the forward part of his rapidly traveling craft. After this ignoble move and showing of the white feather when success seemed within his grasp, he sank exhausted in the bottom of his boat, and some time after reached the shore. The affair was only told to a few close

swimming instruments of wonderful power, and propel his huge body through the water at a furious speed, or lift him clear of his natural element and allow him to leap high in the air, or skip like a ricocheted rock over the water's surface for a hundred yards or more, when his ponderous body again plunges down into the deep with a splashing noise which may be heard for one mile away!

There are instances on record where this great fish has tackled the anchor chains of small vessels, torn them from their moorings and towed them rapidly out to sea for several miles, and turning about has brought them back, against the tide, to about the same location from which, but a short while before, they so mysteriously departed! One may well imagine from the foregoing what it means to harpoon one of these fellows and be towed amidst the billows by such an animal! This is the precise manner in which the devil-fish is tackled and finally tired out and landed, even though several yokes of oxen are pressed into service in the landing thereof.

The "sport" of running down a devil-fish is undertaken in the common boat of the fishermen of the southern coasts, which is very sub-

See page 18^b for conclusion

the DEEP

2

stantially built and capable of very rough usage—which it usually gets when one of these sea-devils becomes attached to it. When the great, dark-brown back of one of these creatures is sighted by the fishermen his fellows quickly row their craft as close "along-side" as possible, and the next undertaking is to plunge the spear-pointed harpoon with terrific force into the brown body of the great animal, while the harpoonist stands in the bow of his little craft. If this "strike" is suc-

cessful, attention is next given to the proper playing out of the harpoon line as the powerful victim of the sharp instrument plunges away through the water at great speed. By a great yell, or rifle shot, the notice is given to other fishermen round about who make speed to catch on to the rapidly towed boat, and sometimes one devil-fish, by the spear in his flesh, is towing several boats all occupied with fishermen, at a rapid rate through the briny sea! The rope is made fast within the boat pulled by the great vampire, and her bows are plunged with almost smashing force against the great, white-capped breakers as her sturdy crew try to manage her course in this great ride of life or death. When things steady up a bit, and the great black body of the fish is seen at the surface for a moment, a few rifle bullets are

sent into its spine to further quiet its activities and shorten the several miles trip somewhat. The fishermen use their oars with might and main to "back water," but they are sometimes torn from their hands by the plunge of their boat through the sea, as this great monster's powerful swimming carries it along. He has the grace of the shark as he seems to shoot through the water as great birds of prey soar through the air. The cruel barbs of the har-

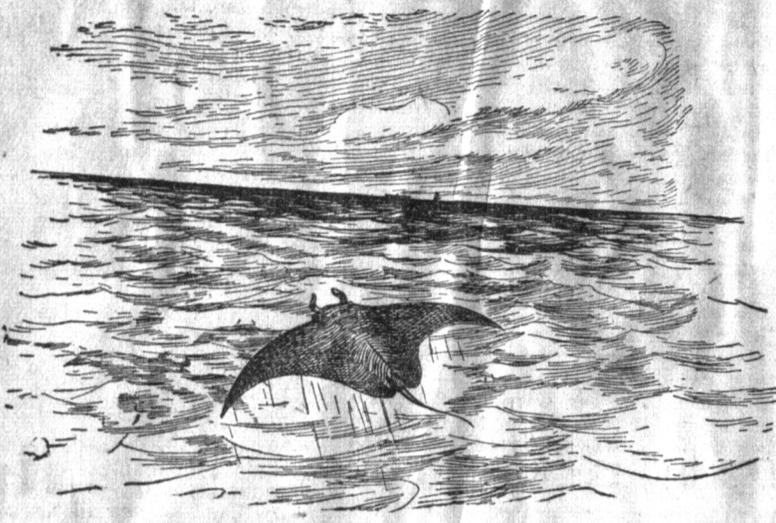
graphed with one or more of the successful fishermen standing upon his back, and this picture is preserved as very good evidence of a real "fish story," when such stories are being told on cold winter evenings by those who go fishing for much smaller game.

Dr. Hugh Smith of the United States Bureau of Fisheries in an article of his published in the Geographic Magazine not long ago, entitled, "Some Giant Fishes of the Seas," writes as follows regarding the Devil-fish. He says: "One specimen, of which the writer has a photograph, caught in Lapaz Bay, Mexico, many years ago by the crew of the U. S. S. Narragansett, of which George Dewey was captain, was 17 feet wide and weighed nearly two tons. A fish of the largest size mentioned would weigh not less than six tons."

It is no joke to have a creature weighing several tons upon a line which is attached to the small boat one is taking a "joy ride" in, while the great fish whose ponderous body is at the other end of the line is making the most desperate efforts to literally "tear himself away" from the bad company he has found much too close to him.

The sperm whale, and the right whale, are of course much longer than the fish described in this article, but as far as width is concerned there is no living creature which can compare with him.

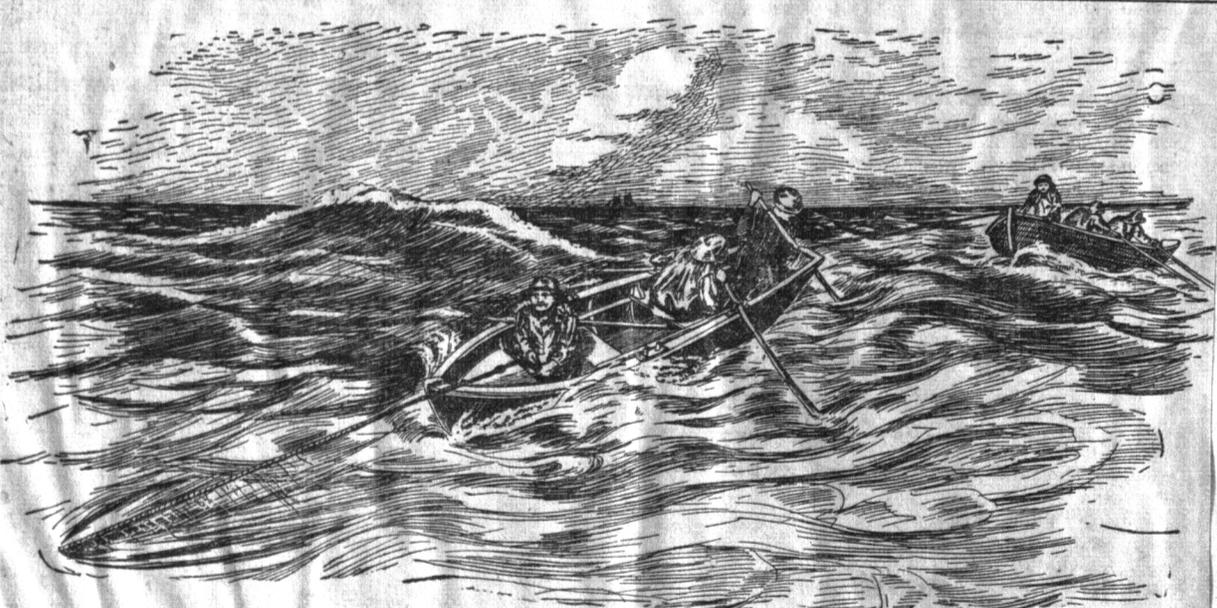
The sight of such enormous sea animals, plunging out of and into the ocean, on dark, quiet nights, would be plenty of foundation for the stories of "sea-serpents," which used to be current along the Southern Coast of our country. There are several other members of this tribe of fishes, but very little is known of them or their habits, as they are rarely seen. The Sting-ray is probably best known of this class of fishes. It possesses a few barbed spines at the base of the tail on the top of its back, and a tail which terminates in a sharp needle. In attacking an enemy it curves its back up like a scorpion in its effort to sting its victim and drive its sharp spikes into it. Another specimen of ray carries a battery in its head with which it paralyzes, by its electrical shock, the smaller fishes upon which it feeds. No one could deny that this is a shocking manner in which to provide one's fare.



LEAPING OUT OF WATER.

cessful, attention is next given to the proper playing out of the harpoon line as the powerful victim of the sharp instrument plunges away through the water at great speed. By a great yell, or rifle shot, the notice is given to other fishermen round about who make speed to catch on to the rapidly towed boat, and sometimes one devil-fish, by the spear in his flesh, is towing several boats all occupied with fishermen, at a rapid rate through the briny sea! The rope is made fast within the boat pulled by the great vampire, and her bows are plunged with almost smashing force against the great, white-capped breakers as her sturdy crew try to manage her course in this great ride of life or death. When things steady up a bit, and the great black body of the fish is seen at the surface for a moment, a few rifle bullets are

poon are deep in his flesh to stay—unless the hemp rope should snap or the heart of the "sportsman" become faint enough for him to sever it with his hatchet. When the great beast has tugged his death-dealing load for several miles on the open sea, and fatal exhaustion is staring him in the face, from loss of blood and great—his greatest possible—exertion, he at length slackens up his race against death and slowly turns up his great, white breast toward the heavens above, from which the summer's sun is warmly beaming upon the rolling bosom of the ocean, where his pleasant days have so tragically ended. The "sport" is ended, the rope slackens and the fisher boats gather about close to haul in the captured creature which is later drawn up on the beach by help of horses or oxen. He is next photo-



TWO BOATS IN TOW OF ONE FISH—BOTH BOATS BACKING WATER.

conclusion

THE STEAM TRAWL FISHERY OF JAPAN

Interesting Report of U. S. Consul Deichman at Nagasaki.

U. S. Consul Carl F. Deichman at Nagasaki makes the following report of the steam trawl and drift net fisheries of Japan:

When fishing by trawl and drift nets was started in Japan the government made a grant of \$9960 for each vessel employed in order to encourage the industry.

Under this stimulus trawling developed rapidly and the almost unlimited market for fish made the business successful from the start. On April 1, 1911, the government withdrew the subsidy, but the industry continues to thrive and expand.

The drifter, however, was not so successful as the trawler. So far only one is employed, and there are no immediate prospects of further development in this branch of steam fishing. This is attributed to the fact that a drift net costs about \$1500, whereas a trawl net can be purchased for about \$100; also because the location of the shoal fish which are sought can not be determined by any recognized rule as in trawling.

Steam trawling was inaugurated in Japan in June, 1908, by some British business men of Nagasaki with one steam trawler brought out from England, but up to the present time Shimonoseki has reaped a larger gain from the business than Nagasaki, owing to the former's superior location as a distributing center, notwithstanding its greater distance from the fishing grounds. Experience, however, has demonstrated to the owners of steam trawlers that proximity to the fishing grounds is also an essential qualification for a fishing port, and that a few additional hours on the railway is more than compensated for by safe anchorage, better landing facilities, and the ability to make more catches.

Harbor Improvements—Fish Market—New Companies.

With the successful introduction of steam trawling another opportunity has been given Nagasaki to provide for a lucrative business in the future by the expenditure of a comparatively small sum of money (estimated at \$50,000 to \$75,000) to provide proper wharf, packing, and rail-connection facilities to ship the fresh fish to the interior markets. This accommodation would consist of small piers extending out from the retaining walls or wharf at the northern end of the harbor, alongside which the trawlers could load and discharge their fish and take in ice; also a covered market place and a switch connecting same with the railways.

The fish market will soon be a reality, the municipal council having passed a measure on July 1, providing for the establishment of a new fish market on the reclaimed ground at Nakanoshima near the railway yards. There are to be two buildings, or rather sheds, covering 7200 square feet and costing about \$2200. The Nagasaki Fishery Guild is arranging to lease in the same locality about 100,000 square feet of ground on which to place landing, packing and storage facilities for the fish brought to this port by the trawlers, and the Railway Board is considering the proposal to lay rails from the main line to the leased ground for the fish cars.

Japan has already about 125 steam trawlers, and at the present rate of increase the number will reach several hundred in a couple of years. The catches range from 5 to 10 tons each, and the net profit on one ton of fish is \$50 to \$75. The monthly earnings of the fleet will average about \$200,000, and in addition the profits of the various industries dependent thereon, such as ice factories, the smoking,

curing and canning of fish, etc., form a very substantial source of wealth to the community. At least 75 steam trawlers make Shimonoseki their base, and the total sum of money disbursed there for wages, stores, landing charges etc., each month is estimated at \$60,000, while the value of the fish landed approximates \$180,000. Hakata and Fukuoka in Fukuoka Prefecture have also become important fishing ports and ship large quantities inland, the value of the fish handled annually at Hakata being about \$1,000,000. Two new steam trawling companies were recently organized in Fukuoka—the Nishinoumi Gyogyo Kabushiki Kaisha (Nishinoumi Fishing Co., Ltd.) capitalized at \$75,000 and the Fukuhaku Yenyō Gyogyō Kabushiki Kaisha (Fukuhaku Deep Sea Fishing Co., Ltd.), capitalized at \$500,000.

Fishing Grounds—Nagasaki's Advantages—Whaling.

The fishing ground for steam trawlers in western Japan is restricted to the sea beyond a line from Mishima Island (off the northwest coast of Yamaguchi Prefecture, north of Shimonoseki) to the Tsushima Islands, thence to the Goto Islands, and thence to Cape Nomo, southwest Klushu. The best fishing grounds are in the Genkai Sea, off the northwest coast of Kiushu; and the saving effected, owing to the shorter distance, in going to the port of Nagasaki instead of to Shimonoseki, thereby enabling the trawlers to make more trips per month, is more than equal to the cost of the railway freight charges (about \$1.75 per ton) between the two ports. Another great advantage possessed by Nagasaki is the cheaper cost of maintenance of crew and transit charges (the latter being estimated as about 30 per cent. less than at Shimonoseki) and the larger and better harbor accommodation.

It is reported that five owners operating 16 trawlers have decided to make Nagasaki their headquarters instead of Shimonoseki, and it is believed that when the necessary piers and railroad connection to them are made the greater part of the steam-trawling fleet will make Nagasaki the base of operations. Fish packed in special refrigerator cars are now shipped to Kyoto, Tokyo, and Nikko from here, and the interior cities along the lines of railway will provide markets for an almost unlimited quantity.

The whaling industry in Kiushu waters has also been very successful, the catch for January, February and March, 1912, by the Toyo Hogei Kaisha (Oriental Whaling Co.) off the southeast coast of Kiushu being 32 whales valued at about \$195,000. The whales when caught are buoyed up with compressed air and towed to shore, whaling stations, where they are striped and cut up with modern appliances and "whale meat" prepared for market as well as the oil, bone, Bureau's files.

Nov. 14

Had Good Season.

Sch. Metamora, Capt. John Lewis of St. John's, N. F., finished landing her banking catch last week, turning out 2900 qtls. for the season's work. Capt. Lewis was late getting on his spring trip, and during the caplin 'school' met poor weather. While fish was plentiful, the weather was unsuitable for curing when the catch was landed, and poor prices followed. Capt. Lewis, for the number of weeks he was fishing, landed a catch equal to any this year.

Nov. 14

UNEARTHED OYSTER BED.

A bed of oyster shells has been unearthed under 26 feet of rock and shell by workmen in Kansas City. The shells are imbedded in the rock, but the outlines are still clear and unmistakable. The bed is about 200 yards long and about a fourth as wide.

TWO MACKEREL SEINERS HOME

Also Four Salt Fishermen—Storm Keeps Pollock Fleet In Port.

The fleet of arrivals here since the last report is varied, including two more of the salt bankers, two dory handliners and a couple of the four remaining crafts of the mackerel fishing fleet.

Sch. J. J. Flaherty arrived home yesterday after a four and one half months banking trip with 180,000 pounds of salt cod. Another of the salt bankers to reach home is sch. Hazel R. Hines which has been gone since June 28. She hails for 175,000 pounds of salt cod.

The dory handliners are schs. Sylvania with 10,000 pounds of salt cod and Oriole with 50,000 pounds of salt cod.

The gill netters landed several more good fares of pollock, the aggregate being over 150,000 pounds. Most of the fish went to split.

The torchers did nothing last evening on account of the storm in the bay. On account of the storm outside, the fleet of pollockers is tied up in port today.

Today's Arrivals and Receipts.

The arrivals and receipts in detail are:

- Sch. J. J. Flaherty, salt trawl banking, 180,000 lbs. salt cod.
- Sch. Hazel R. Hines, salt trawl banking, 175,000 lbs. salt cod.
- Sch. Oriole, dory handlining, 50,000 lbs. salt cod.
- Sch. Sylvania, dory handlining, 100,000 lbs. salt cod.
- Sch. Victor, seining, 31 bbls. salt mackerel.
- Sch. Pinta, seining, 100 bbls. salt mackerel.
- Steamer Evelyn H., gill netting, 12,000 lbs. fresh pollock.
- Steamer Alice, gill netting, 3000 lbs. fresh pollock.
- Steamer Quoddy, gill netting, 13,000 lbs. fresh pollock.
- Steamer Eagle, gill netting, 3000 lbs. fresh pollock.
- Steamer Philomena, gill netting, 10,000 lbs. fresh pollock.
- Steamer Geisha, gill netting, 15,000 lbs. pollock.
- Steamer Rough Rider, gill netting, 1900 lbs. fresh pollock.
- Steamer Nashawenta, 12,000 lbs. fresh pollock.
- Steamer F. S. Willard, gill netting, 8000 lbs. fresh pollock.
- Steamer Prince Olaf, gill netting, 5000 lbs. fresh pollock.
- Steamer Lorena, gill netting, 4000 lbs. fresh pollock.
- Steamer Mary L., gill netting, 6200 lbs. fresh pollock.
- Steamer Bethulia, gill netting, 11,000 lbs. pollock.
- Steamer George E. Fisher, gill netting, 7000 lbs. fresh pollock.
- Str. Ethel, gill netting, 11,300 lbs. fresh pollock.
- Str. Medomak, gill netting, 9500 lbs. fresh pollock.
- Str. Hugo, gill netting, 3430 lbs. fresh pollock.
- Sch. Harriett, via Boston.
- Sch. Manomet, shore.
- Sch. Rita A. Viator, shore.
- Sch. Priscilla, shore.
- Sch. Fitz A. Oakes, shore.
- Sch. Clara G. Silva, shore.
- Sch. Mary F. Sears, shore.
- Sch. Motor, shore.
- Sch. Mabel E. Bryson, shore.
- Sch. Pythian, shore.
- Sch. Eglantine, Georges handlining, 27,000 lbs. salt cod.

Vessels Sailed.

- Sch. Mary P. Goulart, haddocking.
- Sch. Leonora Silveira, haddocking.

TODAY'S FISH MARKET.

Salt Fish

- Trawl bank cod, large, \$4.25; medium, \$3.75; snappers, \$2.75.
- Handline Georges codfish, large, \$5.50 per cwt.; medium, \$4.62 1-2; snappers, \$3.25.
- Eastern halibut codfish, large, \$4.50; mediums, \$3.75; snappers, \$3.
- Dory handlining codfish, large, \$4.50; medium, \$4.12 1-2; snappers, \$3.50.
- Georges halibut codfish, large, \$4.50; mediums, \$4.
- Drift codfish, large, \$4.25; mediums, \$3.62 1-2.
- Cusk, large, \$2.25; mediums, \$1.75;

- snappers, \$1.25.
- Pollock, \$1.50.
- Hake, \$1.50.
- Haddock, \$1.50.
- Large salt mackerel, \$26.50 per bbl.; small, \$16.25 and \$19 per bbl. for fare lot.
- Fledged halibut, 10c per lb.

Fresh Fish.

- Haddock, \$1.10 per cwt.
- Eastern cod, large, \$2.10; medium, \$1.75; snappers, 75c.
- Western cod, large, \$2.15; mediums, \$1.80; snappers, 75c.
- All codfish not gilled 10c per 100 pounds less than the above.
- Hake, \$1.15.
- Cusk, large, \$1.30; mediums, \$1; snappers, 50c.
- Dressed pollock, 80c; round, 70c.
- Bank halibut, 18c lb. for white, 15c per lb. for gray.
- Fresh mackerel, 30c for large, 20c for medium.
- Fresh herring, \$1 per bbl. to salt; \$2 per bbl. for bait.

Had Fine Fare.

With winter weather prevailing, and white caps showing even in the upper harbor, mackerel arrived at T wharf by vessel yesterday morning. The Eliza A. Benner, one of the netting sloops, landed 2500 large mackerel in count. The Benner's fish were put up at auction on the exchange soon after the opening, and drew forth some lively bidding.

Nov. 14

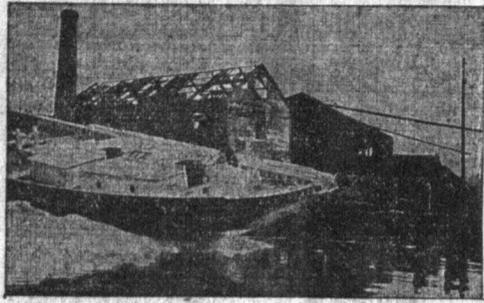
SAVING THE FISHERIES.

Much interest should be taken by Americans in the revelations just made before the Board of Fisheries in England regarding the effect of beam trawling on the North Sea herring fisheries. All the evidence was to one end, and that is that the net result of this modern kind of fishing is to devastate the sea bottom, and to promise the ultimate destruction of the fishing industry in those parts. Great Britain, which has such a very vivid interest in all property rights and all investments, is inclined to feel that the time has gone by when such modes of fishing can be stopped. But it does feel that it should be regulated much more strictly than at present. The skippers who gave testimony all bore witness to the destruction wrought. One man declared that of 1200 boxes of fish caught, only 150 boxes were landed, since all the other fish were too small to be marketed. Another declared that he himself had been astounded at the amount of fish which had to be thrown overboard. With the good fish, there come to the surface immense quantities of the immature, and little by little irreparable damage is done.

Men engaged in the fishing business should themselves see the folly of thus wasting their resources. They should see that such wanton destruction can have but one ultimate end. A civilized community should be too wise to allow the fish supply to be permanently impaired. If the fishermen will not do the right thing, the government must attend to this matter of conservation themselves. In the United States and Canada the beam trawler is only just making its appearance. The present governmental investigations by the United States and Canada should lead to an international agreement prohibiting this form of fishing. Great Britain has lost its great chance to stop this form of destruction of great resource. The United States and Canada must act before it is too late.

Nov. 14. ✓

The Launching of the New Fishing Sch. Bay State



The accompanying picture was taken at the launching of the new sch. Bay State at Lantz's yard, Vincent street, recently.

The craft which with the new sch. Knickerbocker is being fitted at this port, will be equipped with two 100

horsepower Blanchard oil engines. When ready for sea, the vessels will start on their long trip around Cape Horn for the Pacific coast, where they will engage in the halibut fishery for the New England Fish Company.

Nov. 14. ✓

CAPT. SANTOS STOCK \$45,000

Even though Capt. Manuel Santos of the fishing schooner Mary C. Santos didn't manage to break the highline record of the Provincetown fleet, which he established in 1910 by stocking in a period of nine months \$50,000, he managed, as usual, to keep his place at the season's highliner, this making the 13th consecutive season that Capt. Santos has been highliner of the T wharf Portuguese fishing fleet.

His vessel stocked \$45,000 for the past nine months, and each man of the ship's crew received \$950 as his share of the vessel's earnings. In 1910 Capt. Santos established a highline record which no skipper in the Portuguese fleet has ever equalled and which he himself has not succeeded in again equalling.

Capt. Santos was born in the Azores, and acquired his early education in the fishing business there. For a number of years, starting in 1903, Capt. Santos had command of the schooner Philip P. Manta, with which he succeeded in establishing several high line records. His present schooner, the Mary C. Santos, was built especially for him, under his personal direction and is one of the staunchest craft in the fishing business. The skipper lives in Provincetown with his family, and only devotes about nine months of each year to fishing. He is known at T wharf, Boston, as one of the skippers who can always be depended upon for a good-sized catch of fish.

BAY OF ISLANDS HERRING NEWS

At North Arm the herring fishery has been brisk the past week, boats getting from 8 to 12 barrels.

There was a sign of herring at Movers on Friday and Saturday.

Herring has been slack at Woods Island the past few days.

At Middle Arm there has been fair fishing.

John Furlong had quarter barrel herring off Curling, Monday morning. This is the first sign of herring in the Humber this season.

On Wednesday boats secured from two to eight barrels herring at Bonne Bay.

Laughlin McLean has chartered the sch. Shamrock and will engage in the Bay of Islands herring fishery this season.

There was good fishing at all ports of Bay of Islands last Wednesday, particularly so at North Arm, Middle Arm, Woods Island and Humber Arm.

Nov. 14. ✓

Portland Fishing Notes.

Fish arrivals reported Tuesday were the Katie L. Palmer, 12,000; Albert W. Black, 20,000; North Star, 3000; Fannie Hayden, 10,000; Crusader, 3000, and the small boats 10,000.

Haddock were bringing a fancy figure at Portland Tuesday, and lucky indeed was any fisherman who brought in a sizeable fare of the fish. The market price was \$5 a hundred pounds, the best that has been obtained by fishermen in a long time. But then, haddock are pretty scarce, so that none of the captains who came in realized a very large fortune. To the westward the price is about the same, for the haddock are scarce all along the coast. Hake seem to be about the only thing that are running and these are worth comparatively little.

Portland fishermen have now given up all hope of finding any pollock off the Maine coast this year. The fish are being taken by the netters in large quantities to the westward, but hardly a one has been seen in Maine waters except those caught on the trawls. As the Maine fishermen look at it, the pollock fishing on the coast of the Pine Tree State has been a big failure for the present year. The fish are now heading south and have probably left the coast. It is because they are going to warmer waters that they are being caught by members of the Gloucester fleet.

A year ago, there were more pollock caught off the Maine coast than ever before in the history of the industry. This year there has been hardly a fish landed. Some declare it is because many of those caught a year ago were dumped into the water. It is a well established fact, that no fish will visit water for a year where dead fish have been thrown overboard.

Practically all of the netting fleet in Maine has now hauled up or gone into other lines of fishing. The pollock may be along in the spring, and then the search for them will be continued again.

Cannot Be Raised.

Capt. Thomas Murray, skipper of the schooner Myra Sears, which grounded on The Sisters near the entrance to Portsmouth harbor two weeks ago, arrived in Portland Tuesday. He came on the schooner Laura and Marion and brought with him his sails, anchors and whatever else was moveable.

Capt. Murray said that he believed the Myra Sears could never be raised. He worked to save her, but had given the job up, and had turned the schooner over to the United States government to be blown from the ledge. She is so deep that her weather rail is just awash at high tide.

PORT OF GLOUCESTER.

Arrived Today.

British sch. C. T. W., Plympton, N. S., wood for Gloucester Coal Co.
Sch. R. L. Fay, Boston for Bangor.
Sch. Annie T. Chase, Port Reading for Bangor.

Sch. Abbie S. Bowker, Newport for Swan's Island.

Sch. Henrietta Whitney, South Amboy for Southeast Harbor.

Sch. Winchester, South Amboy for Bar Harbor.

Sch. James and Ella, Boston for Plum Island.

Str. Reliance, Boston, for Plum Island.

Sch. J. H. Kennedy, Boston for Calais.

Sch. Hunter, Boston for Bangor.

Sch. Freddie Eaton, Boston for Bangor.

Tug Wyoming, towing barges L. V. No. 780, Tennants Harbor, for New York; L. V. No. 780, Pigeon Cove for New York; L. V., No. 797, Sullivan for Newport.

Tug Julia E. Moran.

Barge Number 9, Baltimore, coal for Gloucester Coal Co.

Make Price on Labrador Fish.

A meeting of all the fish exporters interested in the Labrador trade was held in the Board of Trade rooms, St. John's N. F., for the purpose of dealing on a price for the Labrador product. This meeting was called as a result of the fact that buyers of this fish in Spain have been trying to drive the price down to 19 shillings and the exporters who met united in an agreement not to sell for less than 22 shillings.

Adding to Fleet.

On the southern coast of Newfoundland many vessels are being built this winter, despite the slack fishery. Five crafts are to be put on the stocks in Fortune Bay and two in Placentia Bay, the latter for use at Cape St. Mary's, while the Fortune Bay vessels, which will be larger, will work on the Grand Banks. The construction of this flotilla and the repair of vessels already in use will occupy a good number of men all through the winter.

Nov. 15. ✓

Portland Fish Notes.

Two hundred boxes of finan haddie were taken from the Central Wharf Cold Storage company's plant Wednesday and shipped to Chicago. This is the first time in years when the smoked fish have to be shipped so early to replenish the supply in the West. The amount smoked last winter was smaller than usual so that the dealers to the westward have run short. In the 200 boxes sent Wednesday were 10,000 pounds of the very delicious fish.

Unless there is a change in present conditions, it looks as if finan haddies would be scarce the coming winter. Haddock are now bringing such a high price fresh that it is unwise to smoke them, the dealers say. Unless there are more caught and the price drops, there is grave danger of a big shortage in the supply. The regular smoking season does not begin until next month, so that the fish may appear in larger quantities by that time. Some haddock have already been smoked in Portland, but very few.

Twenty and a half barrels of sardine herring were landed at the plant of the Central Wharf Cold Storage Co. Wednesday by the gasoline fisherman Viola Bell.

Fish arrivals reported Wednesday were the George H. Lube, 20,000; Angie B. Watson, 30,000; Albert D. Willard, 8000; Watauga, 3000.

Struck a Dead Whale.

The steamer Galileo of the Wilson line reached Boston yesterday from Hull, England, and went to Mystic Docks. Capt. Collins reported that on last Tuesday, in latitude 43 N. longitude 65 W., the Galileo struck a dead whale, which was floating almost submerged. The Galileo staggered and many of those on board thought she had struck a submerged rock. The whale was nearly cut in two. Instantly there arose a nauseating odor, which permeated the entire vessel, sickening most of the crew. Few of the men appeared at table for meals during the remainder of the day. The Galileo brought in 4000 tons of general cargo for this port and New York.

Nov. 15.

NEW YORK VIEWS SALT COD MARKET

A New York importer says: "Codfish is in a most unsettled position at the present moment. Norway, Pacific Coast, St. Johns and Gloucester all appear to be, and undoubtedly are, very firm in their ideas on codfish at this time. While the supplies in Norway and Pacific Coast have been ample, there has been a good demand, which disposed of a very large portion of their catch at profitable prices; fully warranting present holders in their firm ideas for the balance still on hand. St. Louis and Gloucester, as well as Halifax, are lightly stocked, particularly Halifax. There is probably less fish in Halifax today than there has been at this time of the year in many years, and Halifax dealers today are selling codfish cheaper than anyone else.

The motive seems fairly clear when low prices and feelings of depression are caused by those who have no stock, and therefore have little to lose by low prices, but something very material to gain by influencing the market at this time, so as to procure the supplies they will require at low figures. On the other hand buyers elsewhere may have been too keen for the goods, and have really paid too much for them. That is the situation today, one of uncertainty, and depending on the developments of the next few weeks.

Lunenburg catch is unsold, and Labrador fish at moderate prices is arriving in Halifax. Whether the supply of Labrador will be large, and whether Lunenburg will break, is a story which should be told within the next three or four weeks. Demand is only moderate, and if excessive stocks at high figures are carried into the new year, we shall doubtless again have a big break in prices in the spring, the same as took place in the early part of this year, and which has warned off many that sustained heavy losses through that decline.

Some of the export markets are already affected by the low quotations coming from Halifax, with the usual result of an absence of business, and buyers afraid to commit themselves for fear of still further and heavier declines.

Advices from St. Johns state that the advance in the price of the good grades of codfish continues, the choice goods being sold at \$6.60. It is believed that the top price has been reached, and that further supplies will bring down values very soon. Many fishermen are still working in the sheltered coves, and a number of medium sized catches have been secured. Labrador shore cured fish has been bringing \$6 to \$6.40, and ordinary cure about \$4. The weather from the middle of September was favorable for curing.

Later news from St. Johns states that a good deal of dry fish has been received there recently, but owing to the backward weather only a small amount landed. Some prime, large merchantable cod brought \$6.70 per qtl. It is believed that the total shipments from the Labrador coast this season will be about 200,000 qtls. Shipments are reported as follows: To the Mediterranean, 147,000 qtls.; to Halifax, 13,600; to England, 7152, and to Gloucester, 2400.

Shelburne County Led.

Notwithstanding that the weather conditions during the part of October were bad, and resulted in the destruction of considerable gear, the Nova Scotia fishermen had a profitable month in connection with the mackerel and herring business.

Shelburne county was high line for both mackerel and herring. The mackerel caught was valued at \$35,000, and the herring at \$21,000. Queens county mackerel catch was valued at over \$20,000, and Lunenburg at about \$12,000. The Yarmouth mackerel catch had a value of about \$10,000, and the herring catch \$10,000. Digby mackerel catch at \$20,000 and herring \$1500.

The catch of cod and haddock fell off on account of the men being engaged in mackerel and herring netting. Altogether, the month has been a very successful one, and some of the fishermen stocked unusually large sums.